

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE RURAL FIRE STATION PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN 597-060-02

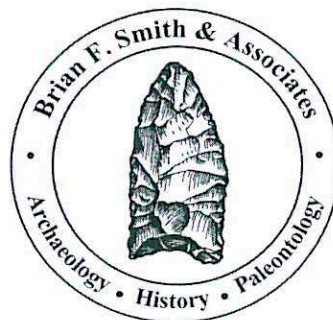
**Log # 04-19-007A**

*Prepared for:*

RBF Consulting  
9755 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard  
San Diego, California 92124

*Prepared by:*

Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator and  
Shannon Gilbert, Project Archaeologist  
Brian F. Smith and Associates  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, California 92064  
(858) 484-0915



*November 10, 2004*

## **Table of Contents**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
1.0 Management Summary/Abstract .....	1.0-1
2.0 Introduction.....	2.0-1
3.0 Setting.....	3.0-1
3.1 Natural Setting .....	3.0-1
3.2 Cultural Setting .....	3.0-1
3.2.1 Paleoenvironment.....	3.0-1
3.2.2 Prehistory.....	3.0-2
3.2.3 History .....	3.0-4
3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	3.0-6
4.0 Methodology.....	4.0-1
4.1 Institutional Records Searches .....	4.0-1
4.2 Field Methodology.....	4.0-1
4.3 Native American Consultation.....	4.0-1
5.0 Report of Findings.....	5.0-1
6.0 Management Considerations.....	6.0-1
6.1 Statement of Effects .....	6.0-1
6.2 Recommendations.....	6.0-1
7.0 Personnel .....	7.0-1
8.0 Certification.....	8.0-1
9.0 References Cited .....	9.0-1

## **Appendices**

Appendix I — Archaeological Record Search \*

Appendix II — Native American Heritage Commission Letter

*\*Deleted from Public Review; bound in the Confidential Appendix*

## **List of Figures**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 1.0–1 General Location Map .....	1.0–3
Figure 1.0–2 Project Location Map.....	1.0–4
Figure 2.0–1 Project Development Map.....	2.0–2

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.3–1 Cultural Resources Located within a One-Mile Radius.....	3.0–8
--	-------

## **Abbreviations**

AMSL	Above mean sea level
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
BMF	Bedrock milling feature(s)
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
LPW	Lithic production waste
RFPD	Rural Fire Protection District
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Report
TBW	Tizon Brown Ware
TU	Test unit
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	years before present



## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted a cultural resource survey for the proposed joint-use fire station and administrative offices of the Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), located in San Diego County, California (Figures 1.0-1 through 1.0-2). The 3.7-acre project area is located southeast of the community of Jamul and north of Highway 94. Specifically, the property is located in Section 10, Township 17 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian on the USGS *Dulzura* Quadrangle. The proposed project is on a lot that was reserved for such use by the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project and lies on land with Assessor's Parcel Number 597-060-02. The property lies on the gentle rolling hills, north of Jamul Butte and Rancho Jamul.

The purpose of the study was to update a previous archaeological study of this property completed by ASM Affiliates, Inc., in 1988. BFSA was contracted by RBF Consulting to conduct the cultural resource survey and to subsequently prepare a technical report for inclusion in the project's environmental impact documentation to be submitted to the County of San Diego, in accordance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act CEQA).

Archaeological records searches conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man prior to the survey indicated that one cultural resource had been recorded immediately north of the project area. This resource, Site SDI-11,050, contains lithic production waste, lithic tools, and groundstone artifacts and midden soil, containing marine shell and bone. Locus A of this site had been recommended a significant archaeological resource to be protected in an archaeological easement. In 2003, BFSA updated site record information for this resource and concurred with the recommendation that this site be conserved in an archaeological easement (Gilbert and Smith 2003). Additionally, there are 62 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. The artifacts and features at these sites represent mostly the Late Prehistoric period.

BFSA personnel conducted the field survey of the property on June 3, 2003. No cultural resources were identified within project boundaries. Additionally, no artifacts associated with Locus A of SDI-11,050 were observed on the surface in the grading area of the proposed Rural Fire Station Project. No additional studies are recommended for this project. However, in order to protect the significant site, SDI-11,050, immediately north of the project area, temporary fencing around the archaeological easement is recommended. In addition, an archaeological monitor should be present during all grading activities in order to identify any subsurface artifacts and/or features that may be discovered during grading.

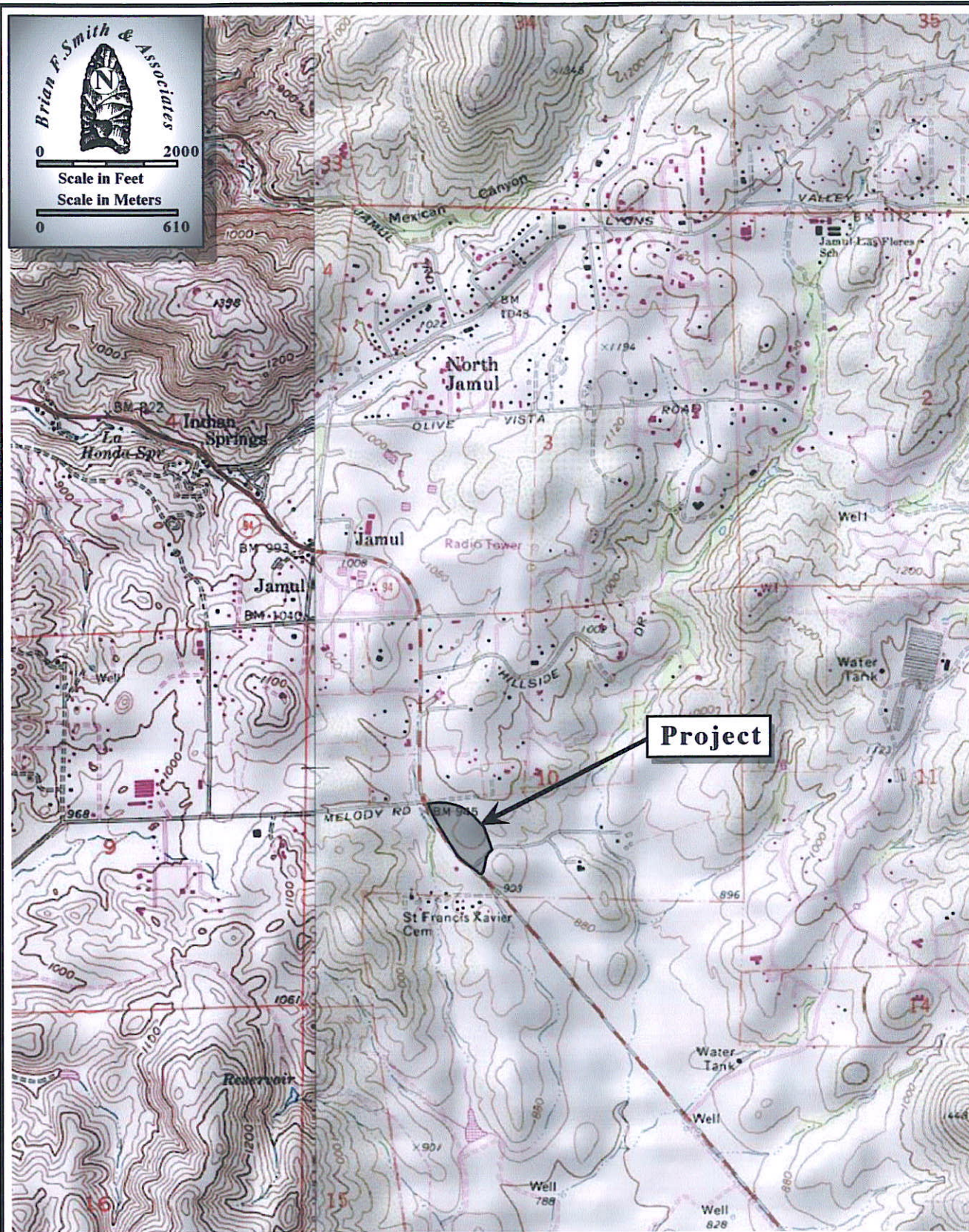


This report includes all data relevant to the archaeological survey of the proposed Rural Fire Station Project. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be housed at the BFA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California and copies of this report will be given to the SCIC.



Figure 1.0-1





## Project Location Map The Rural Fire Station Project

USGS Dulzura and Jamul Mountains Quadrangles (7.5 minute series)

**Figure 1.0-2**

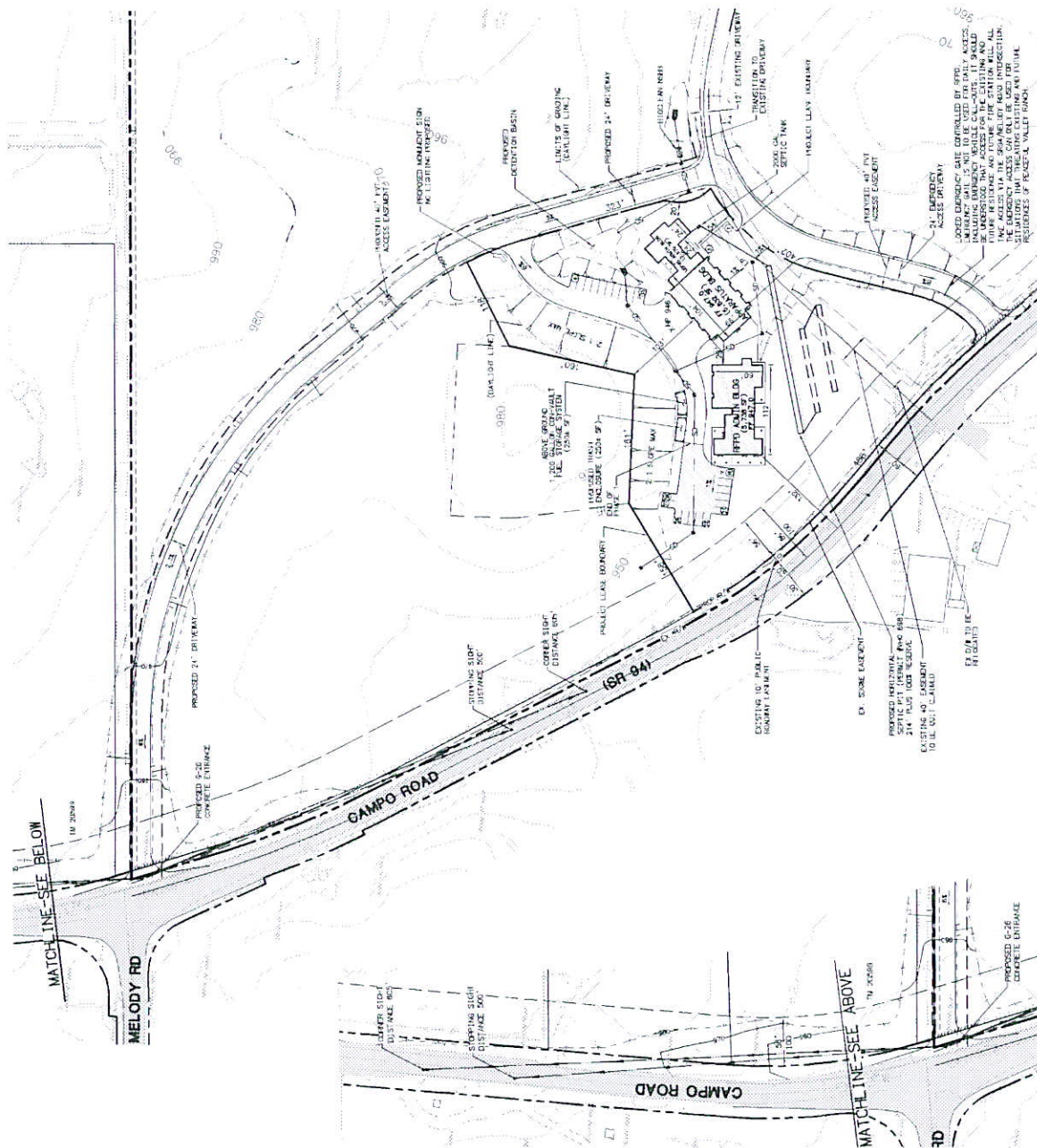


## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey for the proposed Rural Fire Station and administrative buildings was required by the County of San Diego in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Rural Fire Station Project plans include the construction of facilities for the Jamul Rural Fire Department and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on a lot reserved by the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project. Specifically, the project plans are for the construction of three buildings, parking spaces, septic facilities, and driveways on 3.7-acres (Figure 2.0-1). The current study was required by the County of San Diego to identify all cultural resources. BFSA was contracted by RBF Consulting to complete the cultural resource survey and report program.

The property for the proposed Rural Fire Station and administrative buildings is situated southeast of the community of Jamul and north of Highway 94 in an unincorporated area of San Diego County (Figure 1.0-1). The property lies east of Jamul Mountains, north of Jamul Creek, and northwest of Jamul Butte. The property is located on the USGS *Dulzura* quadrangle in Section 10, Township 17 South, Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian (Figure 1.0-2).

BFSA conducted the archaeological survey and records search review. Project personnel included Principal Investigator, Brian F. Smith, Project Archaeologist, James Clifford, Field Technicians, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve, and report production staff. Fieldwork was conducted on June 3, 2003. No cultural resources were identified during this survey. However, an institutional records search identified cultural resources near the project. One archaeological site, SDI-11,050, has been recorded immediately north of the project area. John R. Cook of ASM Affiliates, Inc. recorded and evaluated this resource in March 1988 and considered Locus A significant for its quantity and distribution of artifacts and ecofacts. In 2003, BFSA relocated and updated the site information for this archaeological site and concurred with the recommendation that this site remain in an archaeological easement (Gilbert and Smith 2003).



# Project Development Map

## The Rural Fire Station Project



### **3.0 SETTING**

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

#### **3.1 Natural Setting**

The 3.7-acre project area lies on gently rolling hills in the inland foothill region located in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province in southern California (Plate 3.1-1). The property is situated northwest of Jamul Butte, east of the Jamul Mountains, and north of Jamul Creek. The project area is located in an unincorporated area of San Diego County, southeast of the community of Jamul in Section 10, Township 17 South, and Range 1 East, San Bernardino Meridian (Figures 1.0-1 and 1.0-2). The topography within the project area is dominated by gentle rolling granitic hills with narrow to rounded summits. Jamul Creek, located 1.8 miles south of the project area, flows into Dulzura Creek which flows southwest into the Otay River. Vegetation typical of the area includes Live Oak, California Sagebrush, White Sage, Laurel Sumac, Flat-top Buckwheat, and non-native grasses. Elevations within the project area are approximately 960 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The project area contains mostly Mesozoic granitic rocks with some areas of Pre-Cenozoic granitic and metamorphic rocks and Mesozoic plutonic rocks (Miles and Goudey 1998). Soils in the project area belong to the Fallbrook-Vista Association. In this association, soils are well-drained brown sandy loams that have a subsoil of dark-brown or reddish-brown sandy clay loam and clay loam over decomposed granodiorite (USDA 1973). Rock outcrops and boulders cover two to 10 percent of the surface. The mean annual precipitation is between 14 and 18 inches, and the mean annual temperature is 62 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA 1973).

The project area is currently used for the cultivation of hay, and this has been the use of the property for the past 50 years. All arable terraces have been repeatedly disked and exposed by subsoiling for dry-farming.

#### **3.2 Cultural Setting**

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of the possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

##### *3.2.1 Paleoenvironment*

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present



(YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites in the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### *3.2.2 Prehistory*

#### *San Dieguito Complex*

The San Dieguito Complex were a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP and were related to or contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests that cereal grains and nuts were not part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations indicate that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures. Very little evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the immediate project area. It is probable that environmental changes associated with climatic change affected the subsistence base of the San Dieguito Complex, resulting in their exodus from this area sometime before 9,000 YBP.



### The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a second major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently, because the sea level was lower during the end of the last Ice Age. Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources and generally lack marine-related refuse but do contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986).

### The Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Indians

The last major migration into the coastal zone occurred approximately 1,500 YBP, when Yuman- and Shoshonean-speaking people moved from the Colorado River Basin to the coast in search of a more plentiful food supply (Moriarty 1969). This group is known locally as the Late Prehistoric Diegueño, or Kumeyaay, culture. Fortunately, ethnographic evidence is available from the period of the earliest Spanish contact to the late 1800s, providing a record of the nonmaterial aspects of these groups.

Sites associated with the Kumeyaay are focused in the foothills and mountains, rather than along the coast. Their subsistence pattern was based on the collection of seeds (especially acorns), berries, and bulbs, and the hunting of small game. Artifact collections from Late Prehistoric occupations include milling tools, ceramics, projectile points, scrapers, planes, beads, shaft straighteners, and hammerstones. Ethnographic information indicates that the culture of the Kumeyaay Indians consisted of a close clan system with definitive religious beliefs and complex trade associations with relatives living in the Colorado River Basin (Kroeber 1925).

The last phase of the Kumeyaay culture began approximately 400 years ago, with the first contact by Europeans (Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542). By 1769, at the time of the first European settlement in San Diego, at least 20 permanent or semi-permanent villages had been established near the Pueblo of San Diego. These living sites were primarily coastal, although some were located in valleys that were a short distance inland. For the most part, villages were located close to a supply of fresh water and plant foods. Villages that depended on springs for their water supply were usually located some distance from them, so that the animals using them would not be driven off, and also to avoid the insects that frequented the surrounding marshy areas (Moriarty



1961). Historical accounts generally agree that a few villages were located along the bay side of Point Loma, and several were scattered along the shores of Mission Bay. Others were situated in the present area of the City of San Diego and near the mouths of the major streams that emptied into San Diego Bay. Major river valleys, such as the San Diego River Valley, were well populated because of their resources of plant foods and water. Villages were also located in the La Jolla area, Soledad Canyon, at the mouth of Rose Canyon, and the inland valleys of the Otay Mesa, east of San Diego. A number of temporary shellfish-gathering and fishing sites were situated on the shores of bays and the ocean.

Specifically near the project area, the Jamul Indian Village gained federal recognition in 1975 (Shipek 1977). In 1912, six members settled six and one-half acres in the area south of the current project area by “squatting” on their small cemetery, referred to now as St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, and adjoining Rancho Jamul.

### *3.2.3 History*

#### *Exploration Period (1530-1769)*

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific Coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to places have survived, whereas practically every one of Cabrillo’s has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of “San Miguel” to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969).

#### *Spanish Period (1769-1821)*

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. The powerful representative of the King in Mexico was Jose de Galvez, who conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and of the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to



command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Indian populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

#### Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Indians (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

#### Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer's bills...and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). Cattle-raising soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock-raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry-farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between



1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967). During the 1920s, the aircraft industry also established itself at the bay (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

Specifically, the project area is immediately north of Rancho Jamul. Franciscans of Mission San Diego used Rancho Jamul as a sheep pasture. Pio Pico was the first grantee of Rancho Jamul, and his brother, Andres, settled there during the 1830s (Burkenroad 1979). In 1837, native Kumeyaay from the Jacumba area attacked Rancho Jamul, killed three people and kidnapped two women (VanWormer 1984). Captain Henry S. Burton purchased Rancho Jamul in 1852 and his wife, Maria Burton, acquired the land subsequent to his death. Hoping to capitalize on the limestone and clay deposit on the Ranch, Maria Burton, her son Henry, C.W. Lyke, Benjamin Macready, and Carl Leonhardt formed the Jamul Portland Cement Manufacturing Company on September 12, 1889 (Burkenroad 1979). Additionally, Highway 94, bordering the southern edge of the property follows the historic stagecoach route of 1856.

### **3.3 Review of Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Record searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man (Appendix I). John R. Cook of ASM Affiliates, Inc. surveyed the property in 1988 as part of a larger survey which identified three archaeological sites. These sites were recorded as SDI-11,050 (W-3935), SDI-11,051 (W-3936) and SDI-11,052 (W-3937). Site SDI-11,050, a Late Prehistoric habitation site situated immediately north of the project area, consists of an extensive surface and subsurface scatter of lithic production waste, lithic tools, ground stone, and a midden. It covers an area encompassing 16,000 square meters. In 1988, Mr. Cook recommended that Locus A (the portion of the site containing the midden) to be preserved within an open space easement. Site SDI-11,051, located east of the project area, was recorded as a resource processing area consisting of metavolcanic and quartz lithic production waste, lithic tools, and three groundstone fragments. Site SDI-11,052, also located east of the project area, was identified as four bedrock milling features and a small surface scatter of lithic production waste. Sites SDI-11,051 and SDI-11,052 were not considered significant cultural resources.

In 2003, BFSA examined the project area as part of the larger Peaceful Valley Ranch Project. Eight archaeological sites were identified and evaluated (Sites SDI-16,671 through SDI-16,678). However, none of these sites were located within the current project boundaries.



Additionally, BFSA updated the site condition information for Sites SDI-11,050, SDI-11,051, and SDI-11,052.

There have been 23 previous cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area. The majority of these studies have been completed for lot splits and residential development projects. Five of these studies have been completed for the area immediately east of the project area. Several prehistoric temporary camps and resource processing areas were identified during three of these studies completed by William Eckhardt (1977) and Richard Carrico (1977 and 1979). An archaeological survey of a small six-acre area, adjacent to the northwest boundary of the property, was completed by Paul Chace in 1990. Mr. Chace identified three archaeological sites, consisting of bedrock milling features, lithic production waste, lithic tools, and ceramic fragments. In 1980, Paige Talley of RECON surveyed 4.65 acres adjacent to the southwestern portion of the property. Ms. Talley identified six prehistoric archaeological sites consisting primarily of isolated bedrock milling features.

A total of 62 cultural resources are located within one-mile of the study area (Table 3.3-1). The majority of these resources, 82.25% (N=51), are prehistoric archaeological sites; however, three are historic archaeological sites, and the remaining eight are isolated, prehistoric artifacts. A large portion of the prehistoric sites are located along the unnamed intermittent streams that flow south into Jamul Creek. Many of the prehistoric sites (43.13%; N=22) contain only bedrock milling features and/or groundstone. Another 37.25% (N=19) of the prehistoric sites are bedrock milling features with lithic tools and lithic production waste. The remaining prehistoric sites (19.60%; N=10) include four sites that are large habitation sites with middens, four sites that contain rock features, lithic production waste and bedrock milling features, and two sites that contain ceramics, lithic production waste, and bedrock milling features. The character and distribution of these prehistoric site types indicates that this area of Jamul was utilized during the Late Prehistoric period for semi-permanent settlement, resource procurement, and temporary camps. No lithic quarry sites have been identified within one mile of the project area.

Several prehistoric archaeological sites are located near the boundaries of the property. In 2000, William Eckhardt and Laura Barrie recorded SDI-11,410, a Late Prehistoric village with eight loci. Site SDI-11,410 is located immediately west of Highway 94 and the current project area. During the recordation, they determined that SDI-7,966 was within the boundaries of SDI-11,410, and it was recorded as Locus E. Bedrock milling features, a large quantity of lithic production waste, chert and quartz artifacts, rock art, TBW, and groundstone, represents the artifacts and features at this site. Sites SDI-11,790, SDI-11,791, and SDI-11,792, consisting solely of bedrock milling features, are located north of the northwest corner of the property.



**TABLE 3.3-1**  
Cultural Resources Located Within A One-Mile Radius of the  
Rural Fire Station Project

Site No.	Description
SDI-4362	Lithic production waste, BMF, midden
SDI-4364 (W-1015)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-4534 (W-598)	Lithic production waste, shell, midden
SDI-5150 (W-5525)	Lithic production waste, rock cairns
SDI-5395 (W-1048)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-5396 (W-1049)	Lithic production waste, BMF, ceramics
SDI-5397 (W-1050)	Lithic production waste, ceramics, rock enclosure
SDI-5398 (W-1051)	Lithic production waste, lithic tools
SDI-5401 (W-1413)	Historic cobble foundation
SDI-5402 (W-1411)	Lithic production waste, midden
SDI-5403 (W-1412)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-5405 (W-1414)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-5407 (W-1416)	Lithic production waste, groundstone
SDI-7237 (W-2375)	Groundstone, BMF
SDI-7238 (W-2376, W-7164)	Isolated tool
SDI-7683 (W-2383)	Bedrock milling features
SDI-7684 (W-2384)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7685 (W-2385)	Bedrock milling features
SDI-7686 (W-2386)	Isolated flake
SDI-7687 (W-2387)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7688 (W-2388)	Bedrock milling feature
SDI-7966	Lithic production waste, lithic tools, groundstone
SDI-7970 (W-2651)	Lithic production waste, lithic tools
SDI-7971 (W-2653)	Lithic production waste, historic glass
SDI-7972 (W-2652)	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-7973 (W-2654)	Bedrock milling features
SDI-7974 (W-2655)	Lithic production waste, historic glass, metal
SDI-11,050 (W-3935)	Lithic production waste, lithic tools, groundstone
SDI-11,051 (W-3936)	LPW, groundstone, lithic tools
SDI-11,052 (W-3937)	LPW, BMF
SDI-11,410 (W-4215)	Large habitation site (lithics, ceramics, BMF)
SDI-11,790	Groundstone

Site No.	Description
SDI-11,791	Groundstone, BMF
SDI-11,792	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,733	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,734	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,735	Bedrock milling features
SDI-13,736	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,798	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,799	Bedrock milling features
SDI-14,814 (W-7242)	Isolated bedrock milling feature
SDI-14,875	Lithic production waste, BMF
SDI-15,763	Lithic scatter
P-37-014673	Historic refuse
P-37-014674	Lithic production waste, shell, groundstone
P-37-014675	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014676	Rock feature, BMF
P-37-014677	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014678	Lithic scatter
P-37-014679	Lithic production waste and tools
P-37-014680	Bedrock milling feature
P-37-014681	Rock feature, BMF
P-37-016251 (W-7147)	Historic ditch
P-37-016362	Isolated mano
P-37-016542	Isolated mano and chopper
P-37-018380	Isolated flake
P-37-018381	Isolated flake
P-37-018382	Isolated flake
W-663	Bedrock milling feature
W-664	Lithic production waste, Tizon Brown Ware, BMF
W-665	Lithic production waste, BMF
W-7223	Bedrock milling feature, groundstone
W-7240	Isolated flake



## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The cultural resource study of the proposed Rural Fire Station and administrative buildings consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive archaeological survey of the entire 3.7-acre project in conformance with the County of San Diego Archaeological Report Procedures, Resource Protection Ordinance, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Ten person-hours were expended for fieldwork and approximately 20 person-hours were expended in report preparation. The report format follows the guidelines established by SHPO in the Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines.

### **4.1 Institutional Records Searches**

Archaeological records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and at the San Diego Museum of Man by Nicole Benjamin-Ma. These searches indicated that one cultural resource was recorded immediately north of the project boundaries. This resource, Site SDI-11,050, contains lithic production waste, lithic tools, groundstone, and midden soil. There are 62 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. Appendix I contains the complete record search results.

### **4.2 Field Methodology**

The archaeological survey was conducted on June 3, 2003. Project personnel for this phase of the project included Project Archaeologist, Jim Clifford, and Field Technicians, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve. The survey generally consisted of a pedestrian survey of north-south parallel transects spaced at ten to fifteen meter intervals. All natural features, such as bedrock outcrops and seasonal drainages, were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. The property is currently used for the cultivation of hay and cultivated hay fields represent approximately 100% of the project area. At the time of the survey, the hay had been recently harvested, which significantly improved ground visibility.

### **4.3 Native American Consultation**

Although the analysis of site components did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location, a sacred lands check was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission to determine whether any cultural resources besides those identified during the present study were potentially present. The sacred lands check conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission found that no sacred or otherwise important cultural resources are located within the current boundaries of this project (Appendix II).

## **5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey of the proposed project area for the Rural Fire Station. Site SDI-11,050 is located immediately north of the project area and is within the area to be conserved in an archaeological easement in the Peaceful Valley Ranch Project. However, no artifacts and/or features from SDI-11,050 were observed on the surface in the proposed 3.7-acre area for the Rural Fire Station and associated administrative buildings. The project area has been used for the cultivation of hay for over 50 years and no native vegetation exists. Prior to the survey, the area had been plowed making ground visibility excellent.



## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Statement of Effects**

The proposed Rural Fire Station and Administrative Buildings Project plans to construct three buildings, septic facilities, parking spaces, and driveways on 3.7 acres. No archaeological sites or artifacts were identified within the project area and the project will not have an effect on cultural resources. However, the northern extent of the proposed limits of grading for this project border the southern boundary of the archaeological easement for the significant, Late Prehistoric Site SDI-11,050. Thus, the potential exists for there to be subsurface deposits along the border between the limits of grading and the archaeological easement.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

In 1988, John Cook of ASM Affiliates, recorded and evaluated archaeological site, SDI-11,050 and suggested that Locus A of this site be preserved within an open space easement. BFSa concurred with this recommendation of significance for Site SDI-11,050 and recommended that the site remain within the archaeological easement (Gilbert and Smith 2003). In order to protect SDI-11,050 during grading of the property, temporary fencing around the archaeological easement is recommended and an archaeological monitor shall be present during all grading activities for the proposed rural fire station and administrative buildings.

## **7.0 PERSONNEL**

The Rural Fire Station archaeological survey and report program was directed by Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, and conducted by Field Supervisor James Clifford, and Field Technicians, Clarence Hoff, Scott Mattingly, and James Shrieve. Shannon Gilbert and Brian F. Smith prepared the report. Nicole Benjamin-Ma conducted the record search. Robert Hernandez produced the report graphics and Nora Collins completed the report editing and production.



## 8.0 CERTIFICATION

The information provided in this document is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines of San Diego County.



---

Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

11/19/04  
Date

## 9.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Bancroft, Hubert Howe  
1886 *History of California* (Vol. II). The History Company, San Francisco.
- Blick, J. D.  
1976 "Agriculture in San Diego County." In *San Diego—An Introduction to the Area*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.
- Burkenroad, David C.  
1979 "Jamul Cement: Speculation in the San Diego Hinterland." *Journal of San Diego History*. 25(4). San Diego Historical Society.
- Carrico, Richard L.  
1979 "Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Rancho Jamul Estates Unit 3." Jamul, California,. Westec Services, Inc. Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.
- Carrico, Richard L. and Randy Frankin and Susan H. Carrico  
1979 "Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Rancho Jamul Estates Unit 1." Jamul, California,. Westec Services, Inc. Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.
- Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V. F. Taylor  
1983 "Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement." Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.
- Crouch, Herbert  
1915 "Reminiscences, 1868-1915." Unpublished manuscript, California Room, San Diego Public Library; and SDHS Library, Serra Museum.
- Cook, John  
1988 "Cultural Resource Survey Highway 94 Between Melody Road and St. Francis Xavier Cemetery Road" ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to Warren Dedrick. Unpublished report on file at Southern Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego.
- Davis, E. L., C. W. Brott and D. L. Weide  
1989 "The Western Lithic Co-Tradition." San Diego Museum Papers 6, San Diego Museum of Man.
- Eckhardt, William  
1977 Archaeological – Historical Survey of the Rancho Jamul Estates Jamul, California. Westec Services, Inc., Submitted to Daley Corporation. Unpublished Report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.
- Elliott, Wallace W.  
1883 *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties* (1965 Edition). Riverside Museum Press, Riverside.



- Engelhardt, Zephryn  
1920 *San Diego Mission*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco.
- Gordinier, Jerry G.  
1966 "Problems of Settlement in the San Diego Foothills." Unpublished Master's thesis, San Diego State College, San Diego.
- Heiges, Harvey  
1976 "The Economic Base of San Diego County." In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Region*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.
- Kroeber, A. L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.
- Miles, Scott R. and Charles B. Goudey  
1998 *Ecological Subsections of California*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region San Francisco.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Moriarty, James R., III  
1961 "The Coast Diegueño, San Diego's Historic Indian." *Cabrillo Historical Society Journal* (Vol. I, No. 3).  
  
1969 "San Dieguito Complex: Suggested Environmental and Cultural Relationships." *Anthropological Journal of Canada* (Vol. 7, No. 3).
- Palou, Fray Francisco  
1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California*. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton (4 Volumes). University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Pitt, Leonard  
1966 *The Decline of the Californios*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.
- Pourade, Richard F.  
1967 *History of San Diego*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.
- Price, Glenn W.  
1967 *Origins of the War with Mexico*. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Robbins-Wade, Mary Judith  
1990 "Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of Otay Mesa San Diego County, California." Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.
- Rogers, Malcolm  
1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited with contributions by H. M. Worthington, E. L. Davis, and Clark W. Brott. Union Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History* (Second Edition). Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Shipek, Florence

- 1977 "History of Southern California Mission Indians." Handbook of North American Indians, California. Vol.8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs and James R. Moriarty

- 1961 "Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present." *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* (Vol. 93, No. 3).

Smith, Brian F.

- 1986 "The Excavations at Site SDI-5594/W-1746, A Sampling Program for the Mitigation of Potential Impacts at Rancho Santa Fe Farms Golf Club." Environmental impact report on file at the County of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty

- 1985a "The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20." Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.

- 1985b "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego." Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

State Historic Preservation Office

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

USDA

- 1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California. United States Department of Agriculture.

Van Dyke, Theodore

- 1886 *Southern California*. Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

Van Wormer, Stephen

- 1984 "Legal Hocus-Pocus"-The Subdivision of Jamacha Ranch. *The Journal of San Diego History*. 30(2). San Diego Historical Society.

### **Newspapers**

*San Diego Union*

- 1868 February 6: 2 (col. 1).  
1870 November 10: 2 (col. 1).  
1872 January 2: 1 (col. 1).



**APPENDIX I**

**Archaeological Records Search  
(Deleted for public review; bound separately)**

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Native American Heritage Commission Letter**



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 553-4082  
Fax (916) 557-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)



July 1, 2004

**Jim Clifford**  
**Brian F. Smith & Associates**  
**14010 Poway Road, Suite A**  
**Poway, CA 92064**

Sent by Fax: 858-484-0915  
Number of Pages: 5

RE: Proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Clifford:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 853-6251.

Sincerely,

Carol Gaubatz  
Program Analyst

for:

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**San Diego County**  
**June 30, 2004**

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
Will Micklin, Tribal Administrator  
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91903-2250  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315 - voice  
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
James Robertson, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91903-2250  
jrobertson@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315 - voice  
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
Michael Garcia, Environmental Coordinator  
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 91903-2250  
michaelg@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315 - voice  
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians  
Keith Adkins, Environmental Coordinator  
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard , CA 91905  
(619) 766-4930  
(619) 766-4957 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.



**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**San Diego County**  
**June 30, 2004**

La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
James Hill, Tribal Administrator  
PO Box 1120  
Boulevard, CA 91905  
(619) 478-2113

Diegueno

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Lucille Richard, EPA Specialist  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
(619) 443-6612

Diegueno

Coastal Gabrieleno Diegueno  
Jim Velasques  
5776 42nd Street  
Riverside, CA 92509  
(909) 784-6660

Gabriellino  
Kumeyaay

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians  
Brandie Taylor, Tribal Administrator  
PO Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
brandietaylor@yahoo.com  
(760) 765-0845  
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Diegueno

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Sue Thomas, Tribal Administrator  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
(619) 443-6612

Diegueno

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians  
Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
PO Box 937  
Boulevard, CA 91905  
bjpaipa@hotmail.com  
619-478-2113

Diegueno

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Steve Banegas, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
(619) 443-6612

Diegueno

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians  
Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator  
PO Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
(760) 765-2903

Diegueno

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**San Diego County**  
**June 30, 2004**

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
 Ron Christman  
 56 Viejas Grade Road  
 Alpine, CA 92001  
 (619) 445-0385

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation  
 Paul Cuero  
 36190 Church Road, Suite 5  
 Campo, CA 91906  
 (619) 478-9046  
 (619) 478-9505  
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians  
 Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
 36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
 Campo, CA 91906  
 (619) 478-9046  
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

Kumeyaay

Carmen Lucas  
 PO Box 44  
 Julian, CA 92036  
 (619) 709-4207

Diegueno - Kwaaymii

Jamul Indian Village  
 Leon Acevedo, Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 612  
 Jamul, CA 91935  
 (619) 669-4785  
 Fax: (619) 669-4817

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians  
 Rebecca Osuna  
 1040 East Parkway, Suite A  
 Escondido, CA 92025  
 (760) 747-8581  
 (760) 747-8568 Fax

Diegueno

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
 Howard Maxcy, Chairperson  
 P.O. Box 270  
 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
 (760) 782-3818  
 (760) 782-9092 Fax

Diegueno

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
 Steve Banegas, Spokesperson  
 1095 Barona Road  
 Lakeside, CA 92040  
 (619) 443-6612  
 (619) 443-0681 FAX

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7090.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.



**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**San Diego County**  
**June 30, 2004**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
(619) 443-6612

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
PO Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
(760) 749-3200  
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office  
Harlan Pinto, Chairperson  
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA 91903-2250  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net  
(619) 445-6315 - voice  
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians  
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman  
PO Box 130 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
(760) 765-0845  
(760) 765-0320 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
PO Box 1120 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA 91905  
(619) 478-2113

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians  
Danny Tucker, Chairperson  
5459 Dehesa Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA 92021  
619 445-2613  
619 445-1927 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians  
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson  
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay  
Boulevard, CA 91905  
(619) 766-4930  
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Viejas Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Pico, Chairperson  
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine, CA 91903  
(619) 445-3810  
(619) 445-5337 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Peaceful Valley Ranch Project, San Diego County.